FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SAMUEL L. RUGG. Of Allen County.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

EHS.	District-JOHN LAW.	
21	a - 11 a	JAMES A. CRAVENS.
34	**	H. W. HARRINGTON.
4th	36	W.S. HOLMAN.
6th		A. B CONDUITT.
7th		D W. VOORHEES.
9th	- **	DAVID TURPIE.
10th		J. K. EDGERTON.

The Test.

The test of patriotism with the Republicans is the support of all the dogmas and acts of their party and their leaders. This is made manifest by the course of the Journal towards Messrs. HOLMAN and CRAVENS. These members of Congress have undeviatingly supported the vigorous prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion. They voted for all the men and all the money asked for by the President and the Repub ican party. But in so doing they did not think they were called upon to repudiate their political principles, or desert their party associations. Both have been renominated by Dem ocratic Conventions in their districts for re election to Congress. This, with the Journal, is a great crime, and it attempts to throw a doubt upon the loyalty of these gentlemen because they will not bow the knee to the Republican calf. issues and party doctrines and insist upon appro priating to themselves all the civil patronage. and nearly all of the milita y, at the disposal of the Administration, and the Journal thinks that all right. But a Democrat, supporting the vigorous prosecution of the war, is pronounced by the same Republican organ disloyal unless he lays down his principles and manliness upon the altar of Republicanism. That's the Republican test

Getting Worse.

A later dispatch than those published vesterday afternoon in our extra, states that the rebels have taken Loudon, which cuts off communication with Cumberland Gap entirely and puts our force there in a most dangerous position. Communi cation with Nashville is also interrupted, and Bueil's army is said to be in a very bad position. This state of things is just what might have been expected, and we shall not be at all suprised to hear of the loss of Buell's entire army. He is beyond all question the most ut erly incapable, if not worse. General in the army, and the fact that he has been idle for months while the rebels were accumulating in his rear, ought to be enough to cashier him .- Journal.

We put the above on record. The Journal condemns without knowing the situation of BUELL or the objects in view which placed him where he is and the orders under which he is acting. He was subordinate to Gen. HALLECK as he now is to Gen. GRANT, and it is his duty to obey the orders of his superiors. Gen. BULLL fought with great bravery, skill and energy at the battle of Shiloh, and his timely arrival and Generalship there turned the repulse, if not the annihilation of GRANT's army, into a victory: One thing is certain, Gen. Buell will give a good account of himself, and we yet expect to see the Journal, as it has already, sing hosannas to this "most utterly incapable, if not worse, General in the army," as it terms him.

On Saturday last the Journal had the following in reference to another brave and gallant officer. Referring to the battle of Baton Rouge, it said:

The report of Gen. Williams's death may be true, and if it is it will cause little lamentation. He was utterly detested by his men, and it they fought under him at all, it was because they loved their country more than they hated him. and greater love than that no men can have for their country, for Williams had the most winning way to make men hate him that we ever heard

Baton Rouge:

Gen. Williams, who was killed, behaved like a hero He had three horses shot under him, and was killed while rallying the 21st Indiana, who had just lost a field piece. * * Gen. Butler issued a general order announcing, in eloquent language, the death of Gen. Williams. * * * The funeral of Gen. Williams took place at New Orleans on the 8th, and was very impressive.

little lamentation," says the Journal.

his deeds proved.

In similar terms the Republican organ decried Gen. C. F. SMITH, the hero of Fort Donelson, one of our most gallant and accomplished officers, as

We ask if it is right that such "a fire in the rear" should be kept up by a paper professedly in tavor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, upon brave and ski lful officers, who are risking life and health in behalf of their country? It is very easy for an editor to set upon an easy chair and unjustly criticise the officers of the army, but by weakening the confidence of the people in their ability and integrity is it not using the most effective means to prevent enlistments?

Two Speeches at Washington-Master

and Man-A Strange contrast. We published vesterday, side by side on the same page, two speeches delivered at Washington, presenting a very remarkable contrast; one of them constitutional, statesmanlike and genial -the speech of the Chief Magistrate of the Re public: the other violent, seditious and silly-the speech of the late American Minister to Russia. One speech was calculated to do good, the other infinite mischief. The speech of the President to the deputation of colored nen at the White House was sagacious and wise. It proclaimed a great truth-that the difference between the black and white races in the United States is so broad that it is impossible the inferior race can ever possess political equality with the superior and dominant race. The two races can not exist in freedom together; for even at the North, where no legal servitude exists, the black man is practically and substantially as much a slave as he is at

the South. Hence the President says: "When you cease to be slaves you are yet far removed from being placed on an equality with the white race. You are cut off from many of the advantages which the other race enjoy. The aspiration of men is to enjoy equality with the best when free; but on this broad continent not a single man of your race is made the equal of a single man of ours. Go where you are treat-

ed the best, and the ban is still upon you." This is honest. To be the servant of the white man, in some shape or other, is the normal condition of the negro everywhere in the United States, and those of the race who feel discontented at their inevitable lot have no other remedv than voluntary emigration and colonizationa remedy, however, which only a very small por tion of the negroes are willing to adopt. The President does not believe in arming the negroes to free them from the white man's yoke, because he knows it would fail if attempted, and in the end would bring horrors untold upon the heads of the blacks, and because he knows that the condition of the negro would not be improved by re-

leasing him from the restraints of legal servitude. Speech of Hou. Wm. M. McCorty at the Hence, too, the President does not see how the negro is to be bettered by emancipating him by proclemation and leaving him to shift for himself Judge McCarty said: He had gloomy fore-

among a superior race. for a principle that is world-wide and eternal in its duration-universal liberty to mankind." He men, and quotes the Declaration of Independence that God has created all men free and equal, ignoring the fact that those who drew up that document never thought of including negroes. Otherwise they stult fied themselves. It was purely a white man's Government that was founded by Washington, Jefferson and their compatriots. Mr. Clay alludes to the case of the Czar freeing twenty millions of serfs. But these are of the same race of the Czar himself and the highest nobles in the land. There is no parity of reasoning, therefore, in the case. The emancipated Russian seris are suscep ible of the highest freedom and civilization. Not so the American ne-

Again: Abraham Lincoln is not a despot, that he can do as he pleases in defiance of the will of American people, even if he believes in the policy of universal emancipation. What then must we think of Mr. Clay's patriotism, when he is capable of uttering such language as the following: Well, now you are going to conquer the South. How? By my friend Seward taking dinner and drinks? [Laughter and applause] You are going to conquer the South by taking the sword one hand and shackles in the other. You are going to conquer the South with one portion of your force, while the other is detailed to guard crusade against it. When has Democracy done rebel property. You are so magnanimous that 80 you are going to put down this gigantic effort at our national lite, in the language of Jim Lone, 'by fighting their battles and your own " [Applause | How long have you tried it? For nearly eighteen months. Some of the best men in this country have gone down to their graves. Two hundred and fifty thousand of the loyal troops of the United States have died on the bat many millions have you expended? Why, a sum rolling up to one thousand millions-almost oneas that you cannot stand upright in the eyes of presses? when struck down the liberty of speech? the world. On these principles you never can and when denied a speedy trial to a prisoner? onquer; and I am told by men high in power that the capital is still in danger. Gentlemen, alty, by the standard of fidelity to law, and apply how much longer is this thing to continue? As it to Democracy and the enemies and libellers of for myself, never, so help me God, will I draw a Democracy. tlemen, that you succeed upon the present policy, alike the enemy of society and the enemy of what have you gained? Better recognize the God. Who are in this category-Abolitionists Southern Confederacy at once, and stop this or Democrats? and if necessary desolate the whole South.

and swears that he will never draw a sword to freedom of speech. at the sagacious Court of St Petersburg be in- exist.

den having come home in the Arago.

There is abundant employment for the negroes | ulated with genuine Democratic matter. in this war. Let not only Southern, but all the True Democracy nerves the heart to battle for to police officers in every village in the land the Northern, negroes he put to work in digging the great chart of our liberties, the Constitution, interpretation of what is loyalty and what is aid trenches, driving teams, felling timber, taking in the battlefield, and also in the political arena and comfort to the enemy, with power over the cooking and other operations of the camp and the field upon which it is now necessary to sm. the field upon which it is now necessary to em- protection of slavery was the price of the Union, law-military courts for civil ones, with a jury Now what say our reports of the battle at ploy white soldiers, greatly diminishing the effect and is as essential to its preservation as it was to its of our peers—a power so liable to abuse from tive strength of the army. Let the blacks be formation. Yet there is a class of men who the ignorance or malice of informers or policeput to this kind of service, and their labors will | would take the benefits of the Constitution and | men-is a novel chapter at least in our history. But never let weapons be put into the hands of a of its guarantees-men whose aimis to arouse pub- son to discuss military or political questions

race not destined for political equality. men is that he is practical, and, besides, adheres mean? Men North who put slavery above the and our perils are a greater stimulous for patrito the Constitution. They are always in the Constitution, above law, above peace, above otic exertions; and if the people have not virtue launch the republic, without chart, compass or | zeal and imperil all our liberties for the triumph | our Republic is played out. And this is the hero, whose death will "cause runder, upon a sea of anarchy. But Mr. Clay of their doctrines; and men South who put slave. And I trust, in conclusion, that if the voices of when thorough union is absolutely essential to parchment Constitutions that your liberties are success -N Y. Herald

From the Sullivan Democrat. A Roorback.

Hon. D. W. Voorhees is exhorting his friends not if it is saved. It is not party triumphs, as such, to enlist until after the election. The editor that I seek, but the triumph of truth over ersays that the statement "was derived from Bea ror, of the Constituton over its enemies everyrespectable and truthful man." He was not de Abolitionists, indeed many of them deem it an ceived in regard to that last item above-Mr. S. insult to be called an Abolitionist. Let me ask is a man of unquestionable integrity. From the them if their forces are not united and if the following card addressed to us, it will be seen triumphs of Abolitionism is not due to their that this "highly respectable and truthful man" aid? in the most emphatic manner gives the lie to the falsehood perpetrated on him by the editor of the

Correction .- Mr. Briggs: I noticed an article in the Terre Haute Express of vesterday morning in which I am referred to as auth rity for the statement made by that paper some two weeks ago to the effect that Hon. D. W. Voorhees had been exhorting his friends not to volunteer until after the fall election, in order that his success might be secured by his friends remaining. The council or the military skill in the field had assertion is an infamous falsehood. I have not heard Mr. Voorhees say a word on the subject of might of the people, the rebellion would have enlistments, nor have I spoken to him since the long since been crushed. The people have present war commenced. Though a political op thundered their power into the drowsy ear of

Padiet this falsehood. By giving this an insertion and requesting the lion to crush it. But hope has almost sickened editor of the Express, with whom I have no ac over the protracted struggle and its hitherto inquaintance whatever, to copy it, you will oblige, decisive results. Yours, truly, BENJ. C. SHERMAN. Sullivan, August 14, 1862.

We understand that there was a very large meeting at Poland, in Clay county, yesterday. Hon. D. W. Voorhees made one of his best volunteered - Terre Haute Journal

at Abington. Are they deaf at Washington that onerating this class from their just quota of the they do not sou ich him?-Boston Post.

Democratic Convention in Shelby

bodings for the future of the country. The or-How different are the language and spirit of deal of this civil war is to test the stability of Cassins M. Clay. This man, born in the same our Government, and the fitness of our people State with Mr. Lincoln, takes an entirely differ self-government. If with wise and salutary ferent view. He is impractical and visionary laws-security for life and property-with comlike all the Abolitionists. He does not believe in merce, agriculture, and the arts all flourishingcolonization, because it would delay emancipa- with every element of wealth and prosperity tion; and yet he says he never was in favor of im- around us-a part of society thus blessed shall mediate eman ipation, and is only now in favor attempt to reverse this picture, and crumble to a of it because it is a time of war. But if the pol- heap of ruins our institutions, we may well have icy was not good in time of peace, war can not ground for doubt. If the demons of discord and essentially change it. Mr. Clay must be aware hate are too potent for fraternal love-if bigotry of the policy of the Government and the senti is to master tolerance—if frenzied madness is to ment of the country, and yet he publicly runs rule over reason and statesmanship-if conservacounter to both, while he is mean enough to retism is to yield to fanaticism-anarchy be substitain office under the Administration. He left his tuted for law-mobs to riot in licentiousness, the post in Russia to become a Major General in the days of the republic are then numbered. We all army; but because the President will not make have a common stake in the future destiny of be tells the world ne declines to have anything to erushing treason against it, and all owe the podo with it, and does his worst to prevent enlist- litical duty of preserving and maintaining it. ments for the army. He says "it is sweet to die And here let me say he who would exclude his legislation and policy of the country, exhibits holds that blacks are naturally equal to white the spirit of the despot and not of the republican; and he who would become the slavish echo and duties, or suffer them to be wrested from

him, is not a free man, but a slave and a coward. And here, as Democratic loyalty has been impeached and libelled, let me run a parallel between Democratic lovalty and the loyalty of others-not to criminate others, but to vindicate the Democratic party of the Northwest. Loyalty is but fidelity to the Constitution and the laws. This is the test, as law is the only sovercign in a republic, we owe no allegiance to Mr. Lincoln-we owe it to his constitutional prerogastitution (as done by the South) are acts of dislovalty; but the annullment of any part of it is equally an act of disloyalty. Abolitionists have advocated a higher law than the Constitution, and one at war with it. When have Democrats annulled the fugitive slave law, and wrested from the custody of the law fugitives from labor, and laws. When has Democracy done so!

Slavery is guaranteed and protected in and by the Constitution. Abolitionists have waged a

Mr. Sumner's bill proposed to blot out State sovereignty, and degrade it to territorial vassalage. When did Democracy urge such revolu-During the reign of Know Nothingism and Plug Uglyism at Louisville, Baltimore and elsewhere, the sceptre of sovereignty—the elective

The Republicans adhere strictly to their party the field or been disabled by sickness. How have the Democracy thus outraged the elective Let me ask you if there is not as much loyalty The Constitution forbids the abridgement of tourth the national debt of England, that has the liberty of the press, and the liberty of speech, been accumulating for ages-and still you have and guarantees a speedy trial to a man deprived been carrying on the war. Upon such principles of his liberty: When has Democracy suppressed

> sword to keep the chains upon another tellow | Why, my fellow citizens, the great Burke once being. [Tremendous applause] Suppose, gen- said that he who set up his will against law, was

Measure these acts by the legal test of disloy-

effusion of blood, than to continue in this present You all recollect, fellow citizens, when Webrulnous policy, or have even a restoration of the ster voted for the compromise measures of 1850. Union as it was. Change your policy and say to avert the calamities of civil war, that Fancuil that you are in earnest. Send an ambassador- Hall, the cradle of liberty, was closed to his elome, if you will, much as the slaveholders hate me | quent lips by the fanatics of Boston; and how and I them-to Jeff. Davis, with a message that nobly he vindicated the liberty of speech, not as a he will consent to have the rebels lay down right, but as a duty "in times of peace and in their arms and come again under the protection times of war," as a legacy which, if he left no of the old flag and Constitution, that protection other, he would bequeath his children. And you will be granted him; but if not, warn him of the also know that Jefferson, the great Apostle of consequence, and then go to work in real earnest; Liberty, once knelt and swore eternal hostility to pretended worshippers. The barricades of law every fetter upon human thought and human Mr. Clay then draws a terrible picture of our conscience, and his great battle against, and vic- gorged themselves with blood and pillage. Bedebt and bankruptey, says we can never conquer, tory over, the alien and sedition law, was for the lieving as I do that all liberty must perish with

fight for the Union as it was and the Constitution | When our forts were seized and our mints | my life - and believing that the great stake imas it is. Further, he proposes to recognize the plundered, piracy on the high seas inaugurated, Southern confederacy at once and stop the effu | our capital threatened, I felt that I was a co-heir sion of blood by sending him as an ambassador of this Government, one of the guardians of its to Jeff. Davis. This is extraordinary language liberties, with a stake in its future destinies, and for our ex Minister to Russia and a candidate for an oath of allegiance on my conscience to upthe office of Major General. We hope Mr. Sew | hold the Constitution, enforce the laws and preard and Mr. Stanton will look to this man. His serve the Union, and my voice was raised for the speech proves him unfit either for civil or milita- war. But I never dreamed that this one duty of this cry of no party is but the mask of party to ry position. Wendell Phillips has said and can the warrior required an abdication of my politisay nothing worse. Will be be permitted to go cal rights or duties or that Democracy and loyalback to Russia, and will our important interests ty were so in conflict that they could not co- - I will tear off the mask and defy the gratuitous

trusted to a man who is so deficient in common If men believe that Democracy so palsies their sense and sound discretion, and whose one idea | souls with cowardice that they can not fight, it | has evidently overturned his ill balanced judg is an argument against it; if it so impoverishes try of its dangers-as Union savers-and my their purse that they can not aid with money, it hope is that we may save it from Union wreck-What does Cassius M. Clay want? He desires is an argument against it; if it so benumbs their ers North and South, and "purge the land to a to arm the negroes and desolate the South; to faculties and unfits them for legislation, it is an "make a solitude and call it peace;" and this he argument against it. Does a war destroy the does upon the very heels of the news from Hilton | immutability of principle? Does it make truth a | ballot-box, Head that Hunter's negro brigade is an utter liar! Is the head robbed of its wisdom or the failure and is broken up-one half of the regi- heart of its patriotism? if so then this self-stulti- and the Union as it was; and what have we toment organized having deserted, and Col. Fessen- fication and the renunciation of Democracy is day by telegraph? Martial law proclaimed and a duty. But I fear me such were never inoc- the writ of habeas corpus suspended. I know not

become more valuable than if they were armed reject its conditions, men who would rob the South Some of our pious Abolitionists hold it trenlie sentiment into a furious hostility to slavery and during a war. The skillful mariner, amidst The difference between the President and these if they do not mean its extirpation what do they storms and dangers, studies his charts for safety, clouds, would overthrow the Constitution and everything-who persecute it with a fanatic's and intelligence enough for self-government, then assail the war, to discourage enlistments, and to above the safety of our liberties, are alike dissow the seeds of strite and division at the North, turbers of society. It is not, fellow-citizens, in embalmed, but in the spirit of the people, the tolerance of equal rights, as political communities, or as men, but the absence of that dogmatic infalibility which arrogates superior wis-"We have learned long ago not to make asser- dom or virtue to our neighbor, and a firm antions without founding them on reliable au- chorage to laws which are, or ought to be, the

potential guarantees of all our rights. This is the definit language of the editor of . My fellow countrymen, the logic of passing Terre Haute Express, in his article of the 13th events have burned into my brain the impression inst., bolstering up the infamous falsehood that that the conservatives of the country must save it, amin Sherman of Sullivan county;" and that where, patriotism over sectionalism. My Re-"Mr. Sherman is represented to us as a highly publican friends in Indiana are not generally

Mr. Clay, in life and death, for his sentiments still live, refused to merge or affiliate with those men whose revolutionary measures struck at the whole fabric of Southern society, and upon this question we stand where Clay did. But where do his former worshipers stand!

Echo can not fail to answer where. One word as to the conduct of the war. Can any man fail to see that if the statesmanship in borne any relation to the patriotism and giant ponent of Mr. Voorhees, I feel called on to con. the Administration-have demanded to be launched like a thunder bolt against the rebel-

Congress by its action and the speeches of its members betrayed the desire of a large party to wage this war for purposes ulterior to the inforcement of the laws. Was it wise or politic under the theory that the secession ordinances are null and void and the Constitution still in force South-to ask that the army should efforts; after which about forty came forward and be wielded to emancipate slaves-was it politic to rob the loyal people South of lever and fulcrum by which the loyalty of the South could be re-There is a general exclamation of horror kindled? Not content with this, they adopted an and disgust from all loyal papers in the country odious, stringent protective tariff to swell the at Wendell Phillips's abominable treason speech bloated fortunes of the factories-not only exexpenses of the Government-but subsidizing the consumers as tributaries to their wealth by The Abolitionists are resolved to oppose the exclusion of foreign competition-measures the war unless the niggers are armed to take part unpopular in the South, seeming to close the in it. Each man of them desires, in case he must door to conciliation and strike a suicidal blow at fight, to have a nigger in front of of him .- Lou. the hope of a reconstruction of our Government.

question-suffice it that it is a covert and disguised levy of revenue by which the tax-payer pays to Government the duty on imported goods, and sometimes to some individual or corporation, the amount of the duty when not imported, in Nathaniel Taylor.

The present tariff being almost prohibitory in a resident of the State of Indiana. its character, the tribute and the tax under it is Said defendant is therefore hereby notified of the filing than ever before, whilst our staples are dwarfed in his absence. value-that we pay more for nearly every article Taylor & Taylor, Attorneys for Plaintiff. in our shops and stores and get so much less for our products, tells the story of partial and unjust legislation, and yet their fabrics are excluded the war one of emancipation and arm the negroes our Government-all owe the military duty of from a Southern market, as well as our bacon, flour, &c.; and if your members of Congress are GOLD PENS!! GOLD PENS!! or guilty of that infidelity to equal justice as to co-sovereign from his voice and weight in the allow the East the markets of the world as against your products, and deny you a like liberty as against theirs, they are not fit to represent you in | We are constantly receiving new stocks of Pens, manthe councils of the nation unless you desire by of power, or would abdicate his political rights stress of legislation money to be filched from your pockers to enrich men much richer than you The reasons urged for the protective system do not rise to the dignity of arguments. The West must be and I predict will be an unit upon this question. If reason does not bring this conviction, their impoverishment will open

their eyes to Republican misrule. My friend Owen, whose eve like the poet's "in a fine phrenzy rolling, glances from earth," if not "to heaven," to "foot-prints" on its confines, Bowen, Stewart & Co. is out for emancipation -ever true to his worship tives only. The annullment of the whole Con- of chimeras for human happiness. I do not . question his motives-but save in and by revolution where is the warrant of power in the Federal Government as against a loyal slaveholder to manumit his slaves! The crime of treason may "work forfeiture; but where is the power to audone it? Abolitionists, in many localities, have nul State laws not in conflict with the Federal power? It may be in bayonets, or it may be in the sayings of Senators, that in war laws are armed posses have been required to enforce the silent. In other words, to defeat revolution we must resort to revolution; to protect, we must violate; to preserve, we must destroy.

No one will pretend that war adds to or subfind power in Congress or the President to wield the army in time of peace (or war) to destroy adulterated, copper distilled Old Bourbon Whisky kindred papers say that the war will not termi- guarantee for the purity of the liquors sold. nate until slavery, its exciting cause, is abol-

Are all constitutional limitations upon power and all guaranties to be blotted out under the franchise-was wrested from the people. When cloak of enforcing law against rebel subjects. in fighting to preserve a legal institution as to overthrow it?

> Is not the argument of the Secretary of the our ships and garrisoning our forts south with negroes, because the climate was deadly to the whites, an argument for their use in cotton and rice fields! Does the character of the allotted work vary the crime of servitude? Is there much less danger or less despotism in one than the other? If the necessity of the resort to negro labor is felt by Government, where is the abstract right and wrong of it! As a commander I would use negroes for servile labor, but do not degrade our soldiers to the peership of negroes nor risk the censure of history by that savage and indiscriminate slaughter of men, women and children of which the slaves of St. Domingo were guilty. In vain does history teach by example, if we do not profit by its lessons. There are some other lessons of the French revolution written in blood, which the "multitudinous seas" will not wash out. What are they that Lafayette, Mirabeau, Barnave and the Girondists fell by the power they invoked, and like Acteon were devoured by their own hounds? All liberty was destroyed by her own were swept away and the dogs of anarchy the liberty of speech. I shall only yield it with periled by this war looks to the enlightened patriotism of the land, I denounce that despotism which stiffes it. I will not stoop to mask my political speeches under war speeches-nor to ask my servants in the White House or in Congress for liberties enthroned higher than they are -in the Constitution itself-and if I believe that swell its muster rolls, and affiliate Democrats with Abolitionists and thereby perpetuate their rule No. 68 East Washington St. advice to leave the vessel of State with a crew not competent to save it. We Democrats were taunted in times past when we warned the connprestine health," by a conquest of secession

South by arms and abolitionism North, at the Democracy shouts for the Constitution as it is what public exigencies in Indiana exists to give 200 BARRELS Pagents Refined Sugar;

and men like him ought not to be permitted to ry above law, above Constitution, above peace, Washington, Jackson, Clay and Webster, speakwarn us against sectional controversies, that the bitter fruits we now experience will teach us the wisdom of their connsels.

Now, fellow-citizens, the questions discussed have a bearing upon the war. I have not noticed 100 its expenses, which threaten to engulph your fortunes, for the sacrifice seems necessary; but partisan sheets even wish to shield thieves from that 50 withering scorn which is the due of men who in the crisis of the pation's fate will rob her Treas. the crisis of the nation's fate will rob her Treasury; and a parti an press is willing to make the war itself an instrument of partisan triumph. A assortment of Spices suitable for retail trade; Black Many even desire that the army itself shall be and Cayenne Pepper. For sale low by RUGER & CALDWELL, the instrument for the abolition of slavery and the triumph of their doctrines, and deluge the North if not with black laborers with black pau-

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce JOHN A BEAL as an independent unconditional Union candidate for Common Pleas Judge for the 12th District.

DIED.

LINDLEY-On Thursday, August 14, 1862, at Downingtown, Chester county, Pa., Jacob Lindley, late of this

Special Notice.

TO ADVERTISERS -All advertisements taken for specified time, and ordered out before the expiration of the time specified, will be charged the regular rains for the same up to the time they are ordered out.

MEDICAL.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

TO LADIES OF DELICATE HEALTH OR IMPAIRED organization, or to those by whom an increase of

ly is from any reason abjectionable, the andersigned safe, and which has been prescribed in various parts of to examine our stock. RUGER & CALDWELL. the Old World for the pastcentury. Although this article | jel3'62-dawly ery cheap and simple, yet it has been put up in balf pinthottics and sold very extensively at the exharbitant price of \$5 per bottle, the undersigned proposes o furnish the recipe for \$1, by the possession of which every lady can supply herself with a perfect safeguard, at any drug store for the triffing sum of 25 cents per year. Any physician or truggist wilitell you it is perfectly harmless, usands of testimonials can be procured of its efficacy, Sent to any part of the world on receipt of \$1, by address. Dr. J. C. DEVERAUX, P. O. Box, No. 1353, New Haven, Connecticut.

COLD AND SILVER.

will pay the highest price for American Gold and Silver, also for United Statas Demand Notes, old issue. KILBY FERGUSON. Exchange Broker. Office No. 24% East Washington street, up-stairs, 2d loor to right hand. aug/16-10d I have not the leisure to go into this tariff

LECAL.

the shape of price for goods, wares, &c. The Be it known that on the 10th day of June in the year tribute to Government we may cheerfully pay- 1862, the above named plaintiff by his attorneys nied in but I protest against tribute to the over-grown the office of the Clerk of the Common Pleas Court of Mafortunes of the Lawrences and Eastern facpetent person, that said defendant, Nathaniel Taylor is not

and pendency of said complaint against him, and that almost exclusively paid to individuals. The significant facts, that we go to the East for all large calling of said cause on the second day of the next term of loans-that the interest on money there is but said Court, to be begun and held at the Court House, in about one-half what it is in the West-that the the city of Indianapolis, on the first Mon ay in October factories are realizing larger profits and dividends contained and alleged, will be heard and determined in aug19.dlt&w2w

COLD PENS.

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W. FAIRCHILD

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mestic Dry Goods, Notions, and Gents' Furnish-Meridian street, Indianapolis, Ind.

WHISKY.

J. C. DUNCAN tracts from the Constitution, and where will you OF BOURBON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, HAVE find nower in Congress or the President to wield opened a branch house in this city, on the corner of Heinois and Maryland streets, for the sale of genuine, unslavery in the States, and yet the Tribune and The reputation of the Messrs. Duncan is a sufficient Indianapolis, Aug. 4, 1862.

> MERCHANT TAILOR. W. F. RUPP. MERCHANT TAILOR.

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Office and residence at Bates House, Indianapolis, Ind. July 31, 1862.

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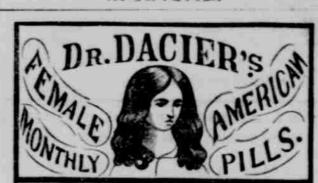
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were first introduced eleven years ago It has been proved that they are the best article before the public for Loughs, Bolds, Branchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, the Hacking Cough in Consumption, and numerous affections of the Threat. giving immediate relief.

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